INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1888.

No Matter Where You Trade

If you want to save money it will be worth your while to see our

And the low prices at which we offer them. Look at these: Lot 3205-Good Workingmen's Suits, well worth \$5, at \$2.75. Lot 3863 — First - class Fancy Worsted Sack Suits, warranted

worth \$6, at \$4. Lots 8092 and 5109-Fancy Union Cassimere Suits, worth \$8, at \$5.

Lot 5108—Strictly all-wool Cassimere Gray Mixed Sack Suits, at

Six Dollars

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

SPECIAL RATES OFFERED THIS WEEK.

Cincinnati and return May 12 and 13; good return-Ing until the 15th. Fare, \$2.50.

To-day, May 8, one-half fare to northwestern Iowa,
Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska. New York and return for account of Methodist nference, very cheap fare; every day. Richmond, Va., and return, account Southern Bap-Washington, D. C., and return, account of Baptist Assembly, very cheap; every day.

Baltimore and return, account of General Assembly
Southern Presbyterian Church.

Base-ball Park and return, 10c Chicago and return, only \$7.40. SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 P. M.

. 4:00am 10:45am .10:45am 11:45am INCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

MR. HOLMES AGAIN ON THE STAND.

He Explains the Cause of His Fainting-Fit and Tells of His Relations with Welsh.

CHICAGO, May 10.—President C. B. Holmes, of the Chicago City Railroad Company, was again on the witness-stand when the investigation of the charge of jury bribing against Sumner C. Welsh, the accident agent of the road, was resumed. Mr. Holmes looked none the worse for the sudden illness which seized him on the witness-stand last evening. He was calm and sedate-looking as ever when Judge Hawes took his seat. Mr. Holmes attributed his fainting fit yesterday to the fact that he had been cooped up in the jury-room for three days, a place which is always filled with tobacco smoke, a thing which always makes him sick. He said that he had been in a dazed condition for some time previous to his fainting, and did not know what he had been saying. He desired to correct some of the statements he had made. Mr. Holmes made no material changes in his testimony. That portion of it given just before the fainting epie, relating to the shortage of \$9,000 found in Welch's accounts with the company, he affirmed, but he explained it more fully: "I took the contract," he said, "for the construction of the first twenty miles of the cable road. Mr. Welch was my paymaster. The trouble was that Welch, in making payments, took money from the conductors' and drivers' fund. When we were finally making up our accounts, Mr. Welch told us that he was short, and as it was a personal matter with me, I paid back the shortage out of my own pocket. I owed this much to Mr. Welch. He stood by me nobly in hose trying times. When the work was under way a rainy season of aix weeks set in. It rained every day, and the delay in the work, keeping 1,500 men under pay doing nothing, increased the cost of construction enormously. Then, we had to fight at every step of the way, there was so much opposition to the road. During those times I lost my wife, and two of my children were stricken down with small-pox. One of them died. I was almost distracted. Without Welch I know not what I would have done, and I feel that he saved me from bankruptcy and ruin. More than once he went to Pittsburg when work was stopped for lack of materials. Getting a permit from the Mayor there, so the iron mills could run on Sunday, he had a new supply of material here within a few days. Time and again he did that." Mr. Holmes said that he and the directors of the road made up their minds that there was no dishonesty in the shortage of the defendant. They had intended, be said, to make Welch assistant superintendent and increase his pay from \$1,500 to \$3,000 a year, but decided to let the \$1,500 increase go to pay back the shortage. Mr. Holmes said that Welch might use money to influence jurors and the company approve his vouchers and not know it. If he was guilty, Mr. Holmes said, he had nothing but denunciation for him; but if innocent,

Mr. Holmes was going to stand by him.

Police Officer Fatally Shot. CHICAGO, May 10. -Officer Martin Nolan, of the Twenty-second-street station, was shot in several places and fatally wounded at an early hour this morning by two members of the notorious Mollie Mott gang of house-breakers. Four other members of the gang were quarreling in the Mott house, and three shots were fired. The officer, hearing the reports, ran up and demanded to know what was the matter. No answer was given, but a moment later two men came out of a side door and started toward Purple street. Nolan attempted to stop them, when both commenced firing at him, putting six bullets into his limbs and body, after which they made good their escape. The officer managed to drag himself to the patrol-box on the corner and turn in an alarm. Dyer Scanlan and Mollie Mott, implicated in the shooting, were located about noon to-day by Inspector Bonfield in a house at Twenty-second and La Salle streets. The house was at once surrounded by the policemen. Scan-lan opened are on the officers with two revolvers from the windows. The policemen returned the fire, and finally got the drop on Scanlan and forced him to surrender. Scanlan was shot through the leg and ear. Mollie Mott was also captured in the same house. Dyer Scanlan is one of the most notorious criminals in the city. an ex-convict, and suspected of more than one

Relinquished Her Claim on Her Husband. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 10.—In 1859 John B. Craddock and Miss Mary A. Wilkes were married in Bromwell, Staffordshire, England. In 1864 they became converted to the Mormon faith, came to America and made their way to Salt Lake City, the wife going ahead with a wagon train of emigrant women. When Craddock arrived at Salt Lake he could find no trace of his wife, who, it seems, was kept in captivity several months by a Mormon elder. She finally escaped, and, failing to find her husmeanwhile, was informed that his wife was dead, and he again married, removing to this city. His first wife, eight months ago, learned of his whereabouts from letters written by Craddock to relatives in England. She came to this city recently, and, after talking the matter over, relinquished all claim and left yesterday for Philadelphia, from which place she will sail for her English home.

Is your blood is visiated, cleaned it without delay by the use of Ayer's Barsaparilla.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FRIDAY-Slightly cooler; rain, preceded by fair weather.

Slang phrase for utterly beating the other fellow. It describes the way in which THE WHEN worsts its would-be competitors. In fact, a brief but complete history of competition against THE WHEN could be expressed like the boy's composition on snakes in Ireland, to-wit: "Snakes in Ireland. They ain't no snakes in Ireland."

That's our point just now. It's the time of year to take the socks off—winter socks. You want the spring article. We have thousands if not millions of feet of them—which would be just half that many pairs, as there are two feet to a pair of socks. Put your feet in them. We'll fit 'em and satisfy you.

All kinds of socks, from plain white to rainbow combinations, from next to nothing to more than a dollar a pair.

Socks! Socks! Socks!

Dont fail to see our leader for Friday and Saturday: .100 pieces FAST-COLOR

PRINTED INDIA LINEN,

Regular price, 18 cents.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

NATURAL-GAS PERILS.

A Series of Explosions at Buffalo, Resulting in Fire and a Loss of \$250,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10 .- This morning was decidedly sensational and disastrous one in Buffalo. A number of explosions of natural gas occurred almost simultaneously, caused, as supposed, by an over pressure, resulting in widespread excitement, besides destroying the finest church in Buffalo and doing other damage. St. Pauls Cathedral, the pride and glory of Buffalo, is in ruins. The entire interior is burned out, the roof is gone, but the strong stone walls and graceful spire remain. At 9:30 o'clock flames were seen bursting out of the fine, stained glass windows of the church and instantly most of the interior was a mass of flames. An explosion had occurred in the basement, the furnace being supplied with natural gas, and the force was so great as to tear off and blow out the heavy doors on the Erie and Pearl-street sides. People ran to see what was the matter, and a few entered the vestibule of the church, only to be driven out by the flames. An alarm was at once turned in, to which the fire department quickly responded, but when they arrived nothing could be done to save the interior of the stately edifice, as the flames were bursting from every window. Streams were quickly brought to bear, with but little effect, and the fire in few moments had reached the heavily timbered roof. In half an hour from the time of discovery, the interior of the noble church was destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly caused by an explosion of natural gas, as no smoke or sign of fire were seen until after the great doors had been blowned into the street. The church was valued at about \$250,000; insurance on building, \$55,000, about \$3,000 on the memorial windows, and about \$2,500 on the organ.

Meters in Nos. 6 and 10 station-houses were blown out, but no other special damage was one. Small explosions also occurred in the res-dences of Mrs. Judge Sheldon, Main street; Harry Hamlin, lawyer Perkins, Geo. J. Sicard. on North street, and Mr. Goodyear, but no one has been reported injured.

At 9 o'clock this morning an explosion of natural gas occurred in the kitchen of R. V. Pierce's Hotel, 663 Main street. The gas was turned off, but for some unaccountable reason a second exosion occurred at 9:15, which shattered window panes and smashed things generally. Michael Brummer, foreman of hook-and-ladder No. 1, was quite seriously hurt about the forehead. The greatest excitement prevailed among the hundreds of lady clerks and employes for a time, but no one was injured. The loss is estimated

Lumber Destroyed. CHICAGO, May 10. - Fire which started in the lumber-yard of J. H. Pierson, Thirty-eighth and Laurel streets, early this morning, destroyed an immense quantity of lumber, besides four dry-kilns and a planing-mill, all belonging to the firm. Loss, \$50,000.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. W. W. Dawson Chosen President, and the Next Meeting to Be Held at Newport, R. I.

CINCINNATI, O., May 10 .- At the opening o the Medical Association to-day the secretary read a series of resolutions adopted by the Arkansas State Medical Association, which, in the strongest possible terms, denounced quackery, and the journals, especially the religious journals, which sold their advertising space to quacks and humbugs calling themselves phy sicians. The paper was applauded.

Dr. J. B. Hamilton, from a nominating committee, made the following report, which was

President, W. W. Dawson, Cincinnati; first vice-president, W. L. Schenck, Kansas; second vice-president. Frank Woodbury, Pennsylvania; third vice-president, H. C. Walker, Michigan; fourth vice-president, J. W. Barley. Georgia; treasurer, R. J. Dunglison, Pennsylvania; secretary, W. B. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; librarian, C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, Washington, D. C.; trustees, E. M. Moore, New York; John H. Hollister, Illinois; Joseph M. Tower, District of Columbia. Council—W. A. Phillips, Kansas; A. M. Pollock, Pennsylvania; U. C. Van Bibber, Maryland; J. F. Hibbard. Indiana; Chas. S. Wood, New York; J. McF. Gaston, Georgia; W. H. O. Tayor, New York; Geo. S. Porter, Connecticut. Newport, R. I., was chosen for the next place of meeting, in June of next year.
Dr. E. S. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., read a

comprehensive paper on general surgery. Farmer Murdered.

BOOTH BAY, Me., May 10.-Wm. Kenniston. an old farmer at North Booth Bay, was mur dered last night in his home here by Llewellyn Quimby, aged twenty. He was beaten about the head, stabbed and shot. The murderer was captured about 7 o'clock this morning, at Nobleboro, by George Perkins and A. H. Kenniston a son of the murdered man. When discovered he attempted to escape, and Kenniston fired three shots at him from a revolver, one taking effect in his head, but inflicting only a scalp wound, and bringing the criminal to bay. He was then handcuffed and started for Booth Bay.

Jeff Davis Again Called Forth. NEW ORLEANS, May 10,-The Times-Democrat's Mississippi City special says a committee of the Ladies' Confederate Monument Association yesterday called on Mr. Jefferson Davis, and invited him to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the confederate monument, at Jackson, on the 26th inst. Mr. Davis expressed great willingness and degire to be present, and will attend if the state of his

SAD NEWS FOR ISAAC GRAY

Col. Charles Denby Enters Himself as a Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

His Boom Is in Charge of Prominent Hoosier Democrats, and Promises to Very Speedily Assume Formidable Proportions.

The Enemies of Isaac Are Also Vigorously at Work at the National Capital.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson Declines to Enter the Field in Opposition to Private Joseph Fifer.

GRAY'S WANING BOOM.

Colonel Denby Would Accept Second Place on a Ticket with Cleveland. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 10 .- A combined movement of the friends of Col. Charles Denby, the present minister to China, who is being urged for the vice-presidency, has been started by the publication of a letter, to-day, in which he consented to the use of his name before the national convention. Interviews with prominent Democrats throughout southern Indiana were published this afternoon in the Evening Tribune, in which a decided preference is expressed for his candidacy in defiance of the indorsement which has been given to Governor Gray. It is held that the factional his chances, especially with the powerful influence of McDonald against him, while Colonel Denby presents all the requisites of a good running mate to Cleveland without political entanglement. The movement is being engineered by some of the most prominent Democrats in the State, and is destined to assume formidable

Attacked in Another Quarter. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- It is learned that more influential Democrats than ex-Senator Mc-Donald, of Indiana, have gone to the President and entered their solemn and earnest protest against further encouragement, by the administration, of Governor Gray, of that State, in his work to secure the vice-presidential nomination. A New York Democratic member says a number of his colleagues have called upon the President and Secretary Fairchild, and have sent them word through Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, and others, that Governor Gray would be a very weak candidate in New York, owing to his Know-nothing record and the service he rendered the Republican party as late as fifteen or sixteen years ago. The New York delegation in Congress, as well as some of the Democrats from Pennsylvania and Michigan, say there is no use to further talk about Gray for the vice-presidency; that he alone would lose Indiana and New York. It further develops that some of the Indiana Democrats in Congress have put a flea in the ears of Mr. Cleveland, and have frankly told him that it would be very unwise to nominate Mr. Gray, who is weaker in his State than the party. The President is quoted as having stated to a member of Congress that there is no use of being alarmed about Gray, as there is no prospect of his being nom-

DECLINED WITH THANKS. Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson Will

Not Run Against Fifer. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.-Gen. A. E. Stevenson, First Assistant Postmaster-general. in response to an inquiry from the Hon. James S. Ewing, a member of the Democratic State central committee of Illinois, has written the following letter declining to allow his name to be presented to the Democratic State conven tion as a candidate for the office of Governor: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.

Hon. James Ewing, Bloomington, Ill.: Dear Sir—Some days since, in response to the inquiry of a representative of one of the leading journals of Chicago, I stated that, while I was not, in any sense, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois, yet if nominated I would hardly feel at liberty to decline. At that time I had little reason to suppose that I should be seriously thought of in that connection. I have since given the matter of in that connection. I have since given the matter careful reflection, and, in justice both to myself and others. I am compelled to request that my name be not presented to the convention as a candidate for that office. I deem it but just to those who have so kindly mentioned me for this great office to make public at once my decision, in advance of the meeting of the convention. The flattering manner in which I have been referred to in many of the leading papers of the State, as well as in private letters received, will be one of the pleasant memories of my life.

Yours very truly,

A. E. STEVENSON. of in that connection. I have since given the matter

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Continuation of the Work of Making Up the

Roster of the National Convention. New York, May 10.-Conventions met in the four congressional districts of Kings county and elected delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago, as follows: First district, Louis E. Nicol, James C. Johnson; Second. T. W. Woodruff, G. M. Harwood; Third, W. J. Taylor, Jesse Johnson; Fourth, Thomas B. Willis, M. J. Dady. The preference is for

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 10 .- The First district Republican convention, to-day, chose Frank S. Stevens, of Swansey, and Jonathan Bourne, of New Bedford, delegates to Chicago. Madison, Wis., May 16.—The Republican State convention chose John C. Spooner, H. C. Payne, H. O. Fairchilds and H. C. Adams as delegates-at-large to the national convention. H. C. Payne, of Milwaukee, was elected chairman of the State central committee. ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 10.-The Ninth district Republican convention, to-day, chose delegates to Chicago, and instructed them for Blaine.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Vermont Democrats Indorse Cleveland and Select Delegates to St. Louis. MONTPELIER, Vt., May 10.-The Democratic

State convention organized this forenoon with Patrick M. Melder, of Rutland, as permanent chairman. Mr. Melder addressed the convention briefly, and his approving references to the Cleveland administration were greeted with great applause. He spoke of the oppression of the poor, resulting from high prices due to protection, and presented a glowing picture of Cleveland as the great champion of reform in this regard. He said: "We have but one candidate, but he is worth more than all others put together. Republicans want to elect the 'bloody shirt' personified; we want a set of principles personified in Grover Cleveland." [Great ap-

After appointment of a committee on resolu tions, nominations were in order, and the following were made by rising vote:
For Governor, S. C. Shurtleff, of Montpelier; Lieutenant-gevernor, T. C. O'Snllivan, of Burlington; Treasurer, W. E. Peck, of Barnet; Secretary of State, Dr. W. B. Mayo, of Northfield; Auditor, George M. Dearborn, of Corinth. For Presidential Electors-Waldo Biugham, of Hyde Park; Edward DeChene, of Burlington. Delegates-at-large to St. Louis-Hon. W. H. H. Bingham, J. D. Harrahan, of Rutland; J. H. Sentor, of Montpelier; Martin Goddard, of Lud-

Marriand Democrats.

BALTIMORE, May 10 .- The Democratic State convention was called to order at Ford's Operahouse by Hon. Stevenson Archer, chairman of the State central committee. Col. H. K. Douglas was unanimously chosen temporary chair-

man. In accepting the honor he paid a flowery tribute to President Cleveland. He said that four years ago Grover Cleveland was an experiment; to-day his nomination was a duty and made sure by the sincere affection and appreciation of the American people. [Applause.]

The platform adopted strongly inderses the administration of President Cleveland, and instructs the Maryland delegates to St. Louis to east their votes solidly for him; declares in favor of tariff revision, and teaffirms the resolutions of the Democratic national convention of 1884 which indicates how this revision should be accomplished.

should be accomplished.

Considerable time was consumed by the committee on credentials over the contest in Anne Arundel county, and it was finally decided to seat the delegation favored by the German fac-

The following delegates at large were elected:
Hon. A. P. Gorman, German H. Hunt; Col. L.
V. Baughman and John B. Brown.
Electors at large—Henry Page and James
Hodges.
Delegates from the six congressional districts:
First, Wm. S. Wilson, Thomas Humphreys; Second, N. C. Burke, Jas R. Whiteford; Third, Col.
Albert Ritchie, Frank A. Furst; Fourth, Wm.
T. Biedler, Robert Crane; Fifth, R. H. Edeline,
E. H. Hunt; Sixth, Daniel Annan, Buchanan
Schley. Electors: W. Scott Roberts, Col. Jas.
G. Berritt, Willoughby N. Smith, I. G. Moale,
R. C. Combs and H. W. Talbot.

Michigan Democrats. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10 .- The Democratic State convention held here to-day was harmonious and solid in favor of Cleveland and his renomination. Indeed, it was so united as to be almost without incident. The resolutions approved the President's tariff views and complimented Postmaster-general Dickinson. The delegates will go to St. Louis instructed for Cleveland, but will be open for any accommodation in the vice-presidency. The indications are that Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw, will have the field clear for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination when the time comes. The convention chose as delegates-at-large: I. M. Weston, of Kent county; George L. Yaple, of St. Joseph; M. H. Chamberlain, of Wayne, and Peter White, of Marquette.

Tennessee Democrats.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.-The Democratic State convention assembled at 9 o'clock, Chairman W. C. Houston in the chair. A resolution was introduced criticiring President Cleveland for allowing Republicans to remain in office, which was promptly tabled on motion of ex-Congressman Casey Young, of Memphis. Cheers were given for Mr. Cleveland with a will. The convention then went into the election of four delegates from the State at large to the national convention at St. Louis. Hon. A. M. Looney and Capt. John R. Godwin, were declared elected after balloting. H. H. Ingersoll, of Knox, and ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Gales,

ballot for Governor without result. An Unsatisfactory Nomination.

were selected as the other two. The convention

adjourned at 9 o'clock to-night, after the sixth

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CLEVELAND, O., May 10.-Hon. George E Sensy was renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district, at Upper Sandusky, to-day. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administration, free trade, the candidacy of Gen. John C. Black, and instructing the member of Congress to support the tariff re-form proposed in the Mills bill. A special tele-gram from Findlay says that there is much oposition to the nomination, and that an anti-Seney convention will be called at once to nominate an independent candidata.

The Chicago Auditorium Building. CHICAGO, May 10 .- A dispatch from Tower, Minn., says: "The Hinsdale granite quarries, which have been supplying the stone for the Auditorium building in Chicago, have stopped ork, and it is thought this will prevent the silding from being finished in time for the Reblican national convention, which was to be

In this city it is stated that the delay in sond ing the granite will not interfere with the completion, in abundant time, of that part of the building in which the convention is to be held.

General Beem's Will. CHICAGO, May 10 .- The will of Gen. Martin Beem was shown this afternoon. It leaves to the widow only what the law permits her to have. The bulk of the property is left to his sisters, at Alton, Ill., in equal parts. The most important feature of the will is a private memorandum attached to it directing his partners, Carlos P. Sawver and E. S. McComas, to make a rigid investigation into the manner of his death, and if he is found to have been foully dealt with prosecute those guilty. He adds that his troubles have made him suspicious, and that all may be without cause, but refers vaguely to a letter in the vault which "may guide you as to whom I have apprehension of most danger. I have written her if she wants to be free." Further down he says a remark made by him, that he would try to kill himself, was made for effect, as he had no such purpose. If his death should be accidental, "enforce the will unless revoked." The memorandum makes other references to his domestic affairs, and says he "fears poison more than all else." The Union Veteran League propose to push their investigation thoroughly.

Cashier Royce's Rascalities. WILLIMANTIC, Conn., May 10.—The climax in the case of the Willimantic Savings Institution was reached to-day in the arrest of Cashier H. F. Royce on twenty-five counts, which indicate that Royce's rascalities have been more bold and extended than at first expected. The in-dictments allege the misuse of deposits belong-ing to Frank Frost, which was covered by false entries, and the making of false entries for a large number of notes and bills receivable which were never sent for collection. He is also charged with appropriating about \$35,000 at dif-ferent times; with keeping false accounts of all his transactions, and with suppressing entirely from his books certain credit accounts due for good notes sent to New York for collection and paid by New York banks. Royce takes his arrest coolly, and has openly boasted that the directors dared not arrest him, as in that case they would all be implicated as equally guilty with himself. The loss to the bank was paid from the reserve fund, and the institution is now pronounced sound.

How Lilla Hoyle Was Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WORCESTER, Mass., May 110 .- Alice Hoyle, sister of the murdered Lilla Hoyle, has confessed that McQuade, the medical student now under arrest; Dixon Cowie, the girl's uncle, and Alice were taking Lills in a wagon to a place out of ftown, where they intended to peform a criminal operation upon her in order to prevent her from making trouble for McQuade, who was the cause of her condition, when she revived from the effects of chloroform, which had been forcibly administered, and to silence her cries Cowie choked her so hard that when he released his hold the girl was dead.

The Case of Saloon-Keeper Munzebrock. CINCINNATI, O., May 10 .- All day was con sumed to-day in the effort to dispose of the case of Henry Munzebrock, the first saloon-keeper convicted of violating the Owen Sunday law. As the law attaches a penalty of imprisonment and fine, the conviction becomes a serious matter. A motion for a new trial was argued, and the court will decide it to morrow. Meantime, another case was called, and a jury being demanded, it had to be postponed until to-morrow.

There is a proposition to put the cases in some of the other courts, so as to facilitate their trial. Over 200 cases are now pending.

Telephone War Ended. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—The war between the Bell Telephone Company and the Peoples Telephone Association, an organization of Bell subscribers which has been waged for eighteen months, during which time Rochester has done without the use of the telephone, has ended by the Bell people signing a contract submitted March 18, through the Common Council. The principal demand was for the flat-rate system as against the toll system. This demand has been granted. The other points are settled by mutual concession, and the use of the telephone

is to be resumed. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor. CLEVELAND, May 10.—The following officers were elected to-day by the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor: Supreme dictator, L. A. Gratz, of Tennessee; supreme vice-dictator, A. R. Savage, of Maine; supreme assistant dictator, Samuel Klotz, of New Jersey; supreme reporter, B. F. Nelson, of Missouri, and supreme treasurer, J. W. Branch, of Missouri. The ton, of Philadelphia; L. S. Ledbetter, of Cedartown, Ga., and S. P. Lawrence, of Fitchburg,

APPLYING THE PARTY LASH

The Free-Trade Followers of Mills Claim that They Defeated Beriah Wilkins,

And They Will Beat Foran for Renomination -Mr. Sowden Will Be Similarly Treated and Subjected to Further Humiliation.

Also, that Randall Has Been "Downed" and Will Vote for the Mills Bill.

Majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Gives Reasons for Opposing Ratification of the Fisheries Treaty.

BOASTFUL FREE-TRADERS.

Things They Claim to Have Already Accomplished, and Things They Mean to Do. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, May 10.—There was joy in the camp of the free-trade Democrats in the House, to-day. They take to themselves the credit of having defeated the renomination of Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, yesterday, because he opposed the Mills tariff bill; declare that they have practically procured the defeat of Representative Foran, another Ohioan who opposes their bill, and say they have not only "fixed" the defeat of Representative Sowden, a Randall Democrat from Pennsylvania, but have brought him into humiliation by securing the veto, yesterday, of a bill making an appropriation for a public building at Allentown, his home. Sow. The Showing Made by the Officials of the den says President Cleveland promised him faithfully, a fortnight since, that the Allentown bill should receive his approval, and that the veto was demanded by Representative Scott and other supporters of the tariff bill. The truth is, the failure of Wilkins to be renominated was the result of a fight which came up against him two years ago, and a rule the district has long adhered to, to give its Congressman but two terms, and Wilkins is serving his third term. The Mills men are also taking the credit of

clamation. They point to this as a result of Outhwaite's support of the tariff bill. The object in all this talk is to inaugurate a reign of terror which will drive into line every Democrat, and secure a majority for the tariff bill. On this point a Democratic member of the committee on ways and means said to me, this afternoon, after forbidding that his name should be used: "We are arranging to have a solid phalanx whenever we vote on any proposition affecting the tariff. What we want, and what we are determined to have before we get done with this work, is a solid vote for our own proposition, and the same against the propositions of the Republicans. We must stand together as one man, and Democrats who do not follow as had better stand from under. You may be surprised to learn it, but Samuel J. Randall will vote for the Mills bill when it comes to a final yote, and you will not find him antagonizing

our amendments-not to any alarming extent,

at least. We have got him down, and he will

securing the renomination, this week, of Outh-

waite, of the Capital district in Ohio, by ac-

stay there. He attends our caucuses, and he is bound and will stay with US." There was more talk around the Capitol, today, about the veto of Sowden's public building bill than of anything else. The veto created universal surprise, and predictions are made that it will result in an open rupture between the Randall men and the President. Not only did the President promise Sowden to sign the bill, but yesterday, when Sowden called at the White House with a very large delegation of citizens from Allentown, who paid their com-pliments, and recommended and requested ap-proval of the bill, President Cleveland did not udicate that he was opposed to it, although at hat time the executive secretary was on his way to the Capitol with the veto. It was severe punishment for Sowden, but he is in a fight with an administration Democrat for his success and Scott, who has the run of administration affairs in Pennsylvania, thought this would set-tle it, and would, besides doing away with this refractory member, be a persuasive example to other Democrats who refuse to support the Mills bill. The tariff fight is becoming desper-

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The Majority of the Senate Foreign Relations

Committee Object to Ratification. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The majority of the Senate committee on foreign relations, in reporting adversely the resolution for the ratification of the fisheries treaty, refer to the passage of the act of March 3, 1887, "to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, etc.," in certain cases, which act the report quotes in full and contin-

"So far as is known to the committee, no step whatever was taken by the President to put this law into execution, but negotiations were initiated and continued, to the apparent end of accomplishing what Congress had thought it unfit to undertake in such a way—au adjustment of these difficulties by the diplomatic course of securing a part of American rights at the expense of yielding other and the most fundamental and important of them. These negotiations culminated in the appointment by the President, during the recess of the Senate, on the 22d of November, 1887, only ten days before the meeting of Congress, of three pleuipotentiaries to consider, with like plenipotentiaries appointed by her Majesty, the whole subject, with a view to coming to a solution thereof. These plenipotentiaries, thus created, began their real work at Washington, while both houses of Congress were sitting, and without any communication by the President in his annual message on the meeting of Congress, or otherwise, of the fact that such important and extraordinary operations were in progress, or that very grave interests of the United States had been placed in the custody of gentlemen whose names had not even been communicated to it. These 'plenipo-tentiaries' came to a conclusion of their labors of the 15th of February, 1888, the office of the 'plenipotentiaries' terminated, and the result was reached without advice and consent of the Senate having been asked or taken concerning the selection of these public ministers, and without any communication to either house of Congress concerning this most important subject. It is not difficult to see that, in evil times, when the President of the United States may be under influence of foreign and adverse interests, such a course of procedure might result in great disaster to the interests and even the safety of our government and people."

The majority criticises the President for withholding information upon the question from the Senate, and summarizes its findings and

First—The United States recognize as British territory and renounce forever all claim of independent right in all the great bays along the British North American coasts named in the treaty, and admit that all such bays form a part of and are within British territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction.

Second—Of the few of such great bays that are left Second—Of the few of such great bays that are left to be visited by American fishermen, the larger part are understood to be valueless, and some of them are subject to French fishery rights older than our own, if they are British bays.

Third—If bay fishing is not profitable now, it may be in the future.

Fourth-Whether profitable or not, the United States ought not to give up, upon any consideration whatever, the right of its vessels of every character to visit and carry on business in any part of the pull-

Fifth—The treaty surrenders the claim and right of Fifth—The treaty surrenders the claim and right of the United States, which has been seted upon and exercised for now more than a century, of its vessels engaged in fishing or other occupations, to visit and carry on their business in these great bays, and the principle of which claim and right has once been solomnly decided against Great Britain by a tribunal organized under a treaty with that government.

Sixth—The new area of delimitation described in the treaty greatly increases the danger of our fishermen unintentionally invading prohibited waters, and thereby exposing them to seizures and penalties.

Seventh—The treaty, by its fifth article, renounces any right of the United States in any bay, etc., however large, that cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned

in Article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, thus excluding vessels of the United States from all waters, however extensive, and the distance between whose headlands is however great, the sailing channel to which may happen to be within three miles of the

Eighth—The treaty is a complete surrender of any claim of a right now existing, either under the treaty of 1783, the treaty of 1818, the acts of Congress and the British orders in council of 1830, or the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871, for vessels of the United States engaged in fishing anywhere on the high seas, and even having a commercial character also, to enter any port of British North America for any commercial purpose whatever, and puts in the place of these clear rights, which, in respect of British fishing vessels, exist in the United States to the fullest extent, greatly restricted and conditional rights as arising solely from a present grant of Great Britain.

Ninth—It binds the United States to be content with whatever is given by this treaty as the full measure of its rights and to be content with it forever, or until greater hospitality and freedom of intercourse can be obtained by further concessions or consideration.

can be obtained by further concessions or considerations on our part.

The majority go on enumerating various other reasons adverse to the wisdom of ratifying the treaty, among them one expressing the opinion that its ratification will only increase the so urces of irritation. The report concludes with the hope that her Majesty's government will secure justice to American fishermen, and that the friendship which ought to exist between neighboring nations may be established.

The report of the minority says the statements of the objections of the majority are based upon the claims, first, that the treaty was negotiated by persons not duly empowered to conclude a treaty, and secondly, that on its merits the treaty is not expedient, and should not be ratified. The minority claim that in accepting the paper sent to the Senate as a treaty, and referring it to a committee, the Senate had already waived any informality that may exist and left only the merits of the treaty as subject of consideration. The minority then proceed to consideration of the objections urged against the treaty, and claim that there is no against the treaty, and claim that there is no just ground for its rejection or dissatisfaction with its provisions. The minority claim that the interest of the entire country, and especially of the class engaged in the North Atlantic fisheries, justify and demand the ratification of the

THE CROP AVERAGES.

Agricultural Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 10.- The report of the Department of Agriculture says: "Low temperature and deficient rain-fall, with drying winds and some frosts, have reduced the condition of winter wheat in the central States. It has also been cool on the Atlantic coast, and not favorable to improvement, and yet the plant has nearly held its own in this region. On the Pacific coast only a medium development is re ported. In the Southern States changes several averages slight, the same as Pennsylvania shows a decline of 4 points; New York, 16; Ohio, 12; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 6; Illinois, 7; Missouri, 2; Kansas, 3. The general average is reduced 9 points, from 82 to 73. Last year, condition was reduced from 88.1 in April to 85.8 in May. The State averages of winter wheat in the principal States are as follows: New York, 76; Pennsylvania, 87; Virginia, 90; Ohio, 56; Michigan, 64; Indiana, 59; Ilinois, 57; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 94; Texas, 90. Winter rye

remains very nearly as in April, the average being 92.9, instead of 93.5. The condition of winter barley is 88.3, promising a medium crop.
"Spring plowing is not quite so well advanced as usual. It is relatively later in the more northern States of the Atlantic coast, slightly later than usual in the Middle States, and scarcely up to a full average in the South. Its ogress is an average in the Ohio valley, but late in the Northwest, especially in Dakota. Cotton-planting was delayed by excess of moisture in February and low temperature in March, the soil not being in condition for early planting. The delay was greatest in Texas and Louisiana. In Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina from 4 to 6 per cent. less than usual was plant-

ed on the 1st of May. In States on the coast, from South Carolina to Mississippi, planting is nearly up to its average advancement.

"An investigation of the grate of wages on agricultural labor shows that no material hange has occurred since the last previous inquiry, in May, 1885. There is a slight increase in New England, in the northern tier of States from Michigan westward, and in some of the Southern States. There is no appreciable change

in the central States. The next monthly report

will give rates by States." MARTIN'S TAKIFF SPEECH.

The Texan Proves a Drawing Card in a Debate That Is Usually Dull.

Washington Special to New York Sun. To Major Martin, of Texas, belongs the reputation of having attracted the biggest audience that has assembled in the House galleries at any evening session of the tariff debate. It became known this afternoon that Major Martin was to take the floor to-night in behalf of the Mills bill, and shortly after 8 o'clock there were very few vacant benches in the space allotted to visitors. The orator of the evening was late in arriving, but when his tall figure appeared in the doorway of the cloak-room everybody knew that this was a very momentous occasion for Major Martin. His long thick hair was combed back with scrupulous neatness, his face was flushed, his black Prince Albert coat was closely buttoned, save for the two upper buttons, revealing a broad area of immaculate shirt bosom-Mr. Martin doesn't wear a waistcoat this sort of weather—and he stood erect and expectant, towering head and shoulders above Amos Cummings and Bob Vance, who stood beside him and allayed his embarrassment. For a moment or two he surveyed the crowded gal-leries, and then went to his seat, which is almost in the center of the Democratic side. A page brought in some manuscript, a glass of water and one book of authorities, and the Texan alternately drank water and wiped the perspiration from his face with a tremenduously big handkerchief, while Representative Chap-

man, of Michigan, got off his speech on the When Mr. Chapman had finished, there was a painful silence. Finally Major Martin looked up at Springer; the latter nodded; Major Martin nodded back and rose to speak. Before he egan be lifted his chair out into the aisle and a page brought in a large bunch of lilacs and placed it on his desk. There were courteen Republican members present and not quite twice as many Democrats. No one interrupted Major Martin with ques-tions, but the repeated applause made it rather difficult to follow his line of argument. The Texan is as unconventional in his English as in his dress, and his ideas on the tariff weremade especially interesting by the language in which they were expressed. He tried once or twice to read some figures from his manuscript, but his eyesight was bad, and he couldn't make

"I can't read my notes, gentlemen," he said, "but you're all familiar with them," and the members shouted with laughter. It was difficult to follow Mr. Martin's elaboration of an idea, and the unexpected ending of his sentences created great amusement. He tried to describe the effect of protection in in-

creasing farm mortgages.
"Why, in Kansas," he said, "there is two million and thirty-five hundred thousand dollars in mortgaged farm land." Then he described the experience of a farmer who had hard work borrowing \$100 on property

"His wife," said Mr. Martin, "asks: 'What is this? and the farmer replies: "This is protec-tion." There was great laughter as Mr. Martin rolled out this.

"What are we drifting to?" he went on. "What are we drifting to?" But he did not In his peroration he assailed the Republicans for quoting English statistics in their speeches. "How idle it is." he exclaimed, "in statesmen to throw away time in English statistics when this country is teaching lessons you can never forget!" Then he became aggressive, and, shak-ing his long arm at the Republican side, shouted: 'The Republican party can't vote against this

ill. If they do they vote for the destruction of He looked gravely around the room; there was moment's silence, then applause. Growing

encouraged, he repeated:
"The Republican party dare not vote against this bill." He looked very flercely now at the Republican side, but the eight members who were there were very tame and only smiled. The Democrats applauded lustily. Major Martin's closing was as unexpected as some of his sentences. Suddenly he broke out with:

"Yes, sir; we will carry this election for Grever Cleveland, the President of the United States," and ant down. There was great clap-ping of hands, and somebody on the Republic-